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Notatki homopterologiczne VI — IX <sup>1)</sup>Homopterological notes VI — IX <sup>1)</sup>

[With 2 text-figures]

## VI

Notes on *Liorhinella nigra* HAGL. and *L. elephas* SCHM.  
(Cercopidae)

After a comparison of specimens from the Parc National Albert (Belgian Congo) with the type of HAGLUND's species <sup>2)</sup> LALLEMAND stated <sup>3)</sup> that they belonged to *Liorhinella nigra* HAGLUND, 1899. It seems to be very probable and points to a comparatively wide distribution of this species, ranging from western Cameroon to eastern Congo. But I cannot find any support to synonymize it (as LALLEMAND did) with *Liorhinella elephas* SCHMIDT, 1910, which is a distinct, though closely related species, described from the island Fernando Po <sup>4)</sup>, situated some 30 km. from the shores of Cameroon. The fact is that SCHMIDT does not give any comparison of his species with that of HAGLUND; but he had the last species when describing the new one, and in a very good description he pointed out the

<sup>1)</sup> Cf.: Ann. Mus. Zool. Pol., Warszawa, **13**, No. 13, 1938, pp. 161-166 figs. 1-2.

<sup>2)</sup> Öfv. Svenska Vet. Akad. Förh., Stockholm, **56**, 1899, p. 52.

<sup>3)</sup> *Homoptera*. In: Exploration du Parc National Albert, Mission G. F. de Witte (1933-1935), Bruxelles, fasc. **32**, 1941, p. 15.

<sup>4)</sup> Arch. Nat., Berlin, **76**, 1910, pp. 109-110.

shape of pronotum and the extremely long head of *L. elephas* SCHM. (the last feature has even been emphasized in the name).

Below I give figures [fig. 1, a-f] illustrating the external characters as well as the genitalia of both species. I had an opportunity to examine the following specimens:

*Liorhinella nigra* HAGL. Cameroon, Nyansasso, CONRADT, 1 ♂ (Polish Museum of Zoology); Mt. Cameroon, Bonakande, 3000 ft., 18 I 1932, 1 ♂, M. STEELE (British Museum).

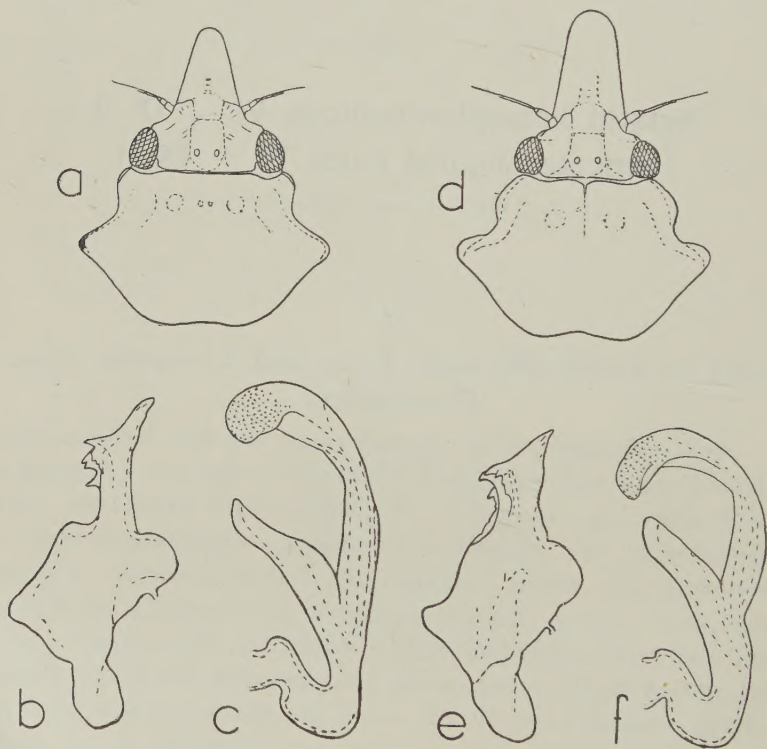


Fig. 1. a— *Liorhinella nigra* HAG., ♂, head and pronotum; b — the same, right paramere; c — the same, aedeagus from the left side; d — *Liorhinella elephas* SCHM., ♂, head and pronotum; e — the same, right paramere; f — the same, aedeagus from the left side.

*Liorhinella elephas* SCHM. Fernando Po, Basilé, 400—600 m., VIII 1901, L. FEA, 1 ♂ (cotype) (Polish Museum of Zoology); Fernando Po, Moka, 28 I—3 II 1933, W. H. TAMS, 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (British Museum).

## VII

On the systematical position of the genus *Aglena* AM. et SERV  
(*Jassidae*)

This genus was established in 1843 by AMYOT et SERVILLE <sup>1)</sup> for the species *Jassus ornatus* HS. and referred to the group *Tettigonides*. Opinions of subsequent authors differed as to its true systematical position. WALKER <sup>2)</sup> referred it to the group *Tettigonides*, which corresponds with the present subfamily *Tettigellinae*; KIRSCHBAUM <sup>3)</sup> put it into the genus *Jassus* F. (this genus in the sense given to it by KIRSCHBAUM was equal with the present subfamily *Euscelinae*); MELICHAR <sup>4)</sup> referred it to *Tettigonini*; OSHANIN <sup>5)</sup> placed it among the *Proconiinae*; MELICHAR <sup>6)</sup> considered it as a member of the subfamily *Cicadellinae*; HAUPT <sup>7)</sup> referred it to the subfamily *Euscelinae*; EVANS <sup>8)</sup> located it tentatively in the subfamily

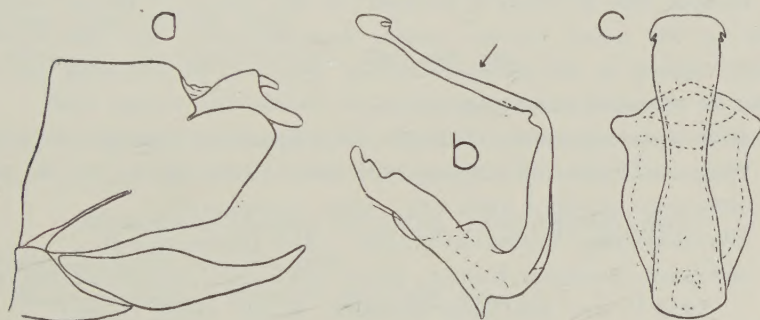


Fig. 2 *Aglena ornata* (HS.), ♂; a — pygofer from the left side; b — aedeagus from the left side; c — aedeagus from behind.

*Tettigellinae*, tribus *Tettigellini*. Apart from the different family-names which often changed, this genus was referred either to the subfamily *Tettigellinae* or to *Euscelinae*.

1) Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Hémiptères. Paris, 1843, p. 575.

2) List of the specimens of Homopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum, London, 3, 1851, p. 807.

3) Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat., Wiesbaden, 21-22, 1868, p. 96.

4) Cicadinen (Hemiptera-Homoptera) von Mittel-Europa. Berlin, 1896, p. 180.

5) Katalog der paläarktischen Hemipteren. Berlin, 1912, p. 100.

6) Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., Budapest, 23, 1926, p. 341.

7) Zool. Jahrb., Jena, 58, 1929, p. 264.

8) Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London, London, 98, part 6, 1947, p. 158.



An examination of a male specimen of *A. ornata* (HS.) in the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology showed, that the genus *Aglena* AM. et SERV. should be correctly referred to the subfamily *Euscelinae*, tribus *Euscelini*. Head, and especially the position of ocelli, as well as the genitalia [Fig. 2] are typically developed and indicate the proper position of this genus.

## VIII

### Additional list of species belonging to the genus *Exitianus* BALL (*Jassidae*)

The list of species given by OMAN <sup>1)</sup> is not so complete, as this author supposed it to be. *Exitianus* BALL (*Mimodrylix* ZACHV.) is represented by numerous species in all the continents. These species have been described under various generic names and it is very probable that some of them will be considered as synonyms. I make no attempt here to make a revision of this genus; I should merely wish to add some further species described from the Old World, which belong to the genus *Exitianus* BALL. The following list of them is arranged chronologically:

- Bythoscopus africanus* WALKER, 1851 (described from Sierra Leone)
- Nephotettix plebejus* KIRKALDY, 1906 (Australia)
- Athysanus insularis* DISTANT, 1909 (Amirantes)
- Phrynomorphus kilimānus* JACOBI, 1910 (Kilimanjaro)
- Athysanus kumaonis* BAKER, 1925 (*Athysanus coronatus* DISTANT, 1918 <sup>2)</sup>, nec *Athysanus coronatus* BERG, 1879) (India)
- Phrynomorphus occamundus* DISTANT, 1918 (India)
- Athysanus vulnerans* BERGEVIN, 1925 (S. Algeria)
- Limotettix albipennis* HAUPT, 1927 (Palestine)
- Eutettix norrisi* EVANS, 1938 (Australia).

## IX

### New synonyms and combinations.

#### *Cercopidae*

*Laccogrypota grandis* (DISTANT, 1878)

*Sphenorhina grandis* DISTANT, 1878

= *Tomaspis laqueus* BREDDIN, 1904, **syn. nov.**

<sup>1)</sup> Univ. Kansas Sc. Bull, Lawrence, Kans., 24, No. 16, 1938, pp. 382-383.

<sup>2)</sup> The change of the name was superfluous as DISTANT described his species under the generic name *Phrynomorphus* CURT., which is not a synonym of *Athysanus* BURM.

*Laccogrypota inca* SCHMIDT, 1920

= *Ischnorhina partita* JACOBI, 1921 **syn. nov.**

The above synonyms are given after a comparison of the original descriptions with the types of *L. grandis* (DIST.) and *L. inca* SCHM.

*Locris daltoni* (DISTANT, 1908), **comb. nov.**

*Triecphora Daltoni* DISTANT, 1908

= *Locris pulverosula* LALLEMAND, 1923. **syn. nov.**

The species described by DISTANT belongs with no doubt to the genus *Locris* STÅL (though I do not know males having in this genus very characteristic genitalia). A comparison of types of *L. daltoni* (DIST.) with those of *L. pulverosula* LALL., both belonging to the British Museum collection, showed that they are conspecific.

*Maconaima lucifer* (JACOBI, 1908), **comb. nov.**

*Tomaspis lucifer* (JACOBI, 1908)

= *Maconaima circumducta* DISTANT, 1909, **syn. nov.**

Both names, introduced nearly at the same time, must be referred to one species; this becomes evident after a comparison of the description of *M. lucifer* (JAC.) with the type of *M. circumducta* DIST.

*Maxantonia scindens* (WALKER, 1858), **comb. nov.**

*Sphenorhina scindens* WALKER, 1858

= *Maxantonia cantatrix* SCHMIDT, 1922, **syn. nov.**

The type of SCHMIDT's species (♀) differs from *M. scindens* (WALK.) in the shape of the transverse orange-reddish band on the forewing. This band is complete in *M. scindens* (WALK.), while in *M. cantatrix* SCHM. it is interrupted in the middle, and forms two separate spots, one at the anterior border and the second at the posterior border of the wing. This difference does not authorize us, in my opinion, to consider both forms as separate species.

*Pachacanthocnemis bella* (WALKER, 1851)

*Triecphora bella* WALKER, 1851

= *Pachacanthocnemis simillima* SCHMIDT, 1910, **syn. nov.**

In spite of somewhat different development of the whitish band on the forewings, both forms must be referred without doubt to the same species.

*Phytozamia conspicua* (DISTANT, 1878), **comb. nov.**

*Sphenorhina conspicua* DISTANT, 1879,

= *Sphenorhina modesta* LALLEMAND, 1924, **syn. nov.**

A comparison of corresponding types in the British Museum showed the identity of both forms.

**Jassidae**

*Proconia tuberculicollis* (BLANCHARD 1846), **comb. nov.**

*Cercopis tuberculicollis* BLANCHARD, 1846

= *Proconia andina* SCHMIDT, 1928, **syn. nov.**

The paper of BLANCHARD<sup>1)</sup>, is little known and, in consequence, this species has been omitted from SIGNORET's revision and MELICHAR's monograph concerning the *Tettigellinae*. A good coloured picture given by BLANCHARD (Pl. 31, fig. 8) represents a species of the genus *Proconia* LEP. et SERV., very probably *P. andina* SCHM.

STRESZCZENIE

Autor stwierdził, że *Liorhinella nigra* HAGL. opisana z Kamerunu i *L. elephas* SCHM. opisana z Fernando Po są oddzielnymi gatunkami, choć bardzo ze sobą spokrewnionymi. Następnie zbadanie okazu *Aglena ornata* (HS.) pozwoliło na ustalenie stanowiska systematycznego rodzaju *Aglena* AM. et SERV.; rodzaj ten należy bez wątpienia do podrodziny *Euscelinae*, a nie do *Tettigellinae*, gdzie był zazwyczaj umieszczany. Następnie podany jest szereg gatunków, które należy odnieść do szeroko rozmieszczonego rodzaju *Exitianus* BALL. Wreszcie autor podaje szereg nowych synonimów i nowych kombinacji, odnoszących się do gatunków z rodziny *Cercopidae* i *Jassidae*.

<sup>1)</sup> in: BLANCHARD E. & BRULLE A. Insectes de l'Amérique méridionale recueillis par Alcide d'ORBIGNY. Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale . . . par Alcide d'ORBIGNY. Paris et Strasbourg. 6, part II, 1846 (pp. 221-222, pl. 31)